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Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

No. 14,455 號五十五百肆千肆萬壹第 日式十式月陸年十卷光 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3RD, 1904. 台拜禮 號卷月捌年建零百九仟壹英港香 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

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IT AT ONCE RELIEVES THE SKIN
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ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841. [a1881]

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We are Sole Agents for the following—
MONOPOLE, FUTURE, CENTAUR, and
NEW PREMIER CYCLES. Best American
Machine in the Market, always on View and
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MOTOR CYCLES, MAIL CARRIERS,
RICKSHAS FITTED WITH PNEUMATIC
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Everything in the trade always kept in
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GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.

Casks of 375 lbs. net \$5.00 per Cask ex Factory.
Bags of 250 lbs. net \$3.00 per bag ex Factory.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1904. [a1451]

DAVID CORSAK & SON'S
MERCHANT NAVY
NAVY BOILED
LONG FLAX
CANVAS
RELIANCE CROWN
TARPAULING
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.
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A. LING & CO.,
FURNITURE STORE,
PLATED, GLASS AND CROCKERY
WARE, &c., &c.; and FOOCHOW
LACQUERED WARE.
68, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL
Hongkong, 21st September, 1903.

HOTEL PRINZ HEINRICH
AND STRAND HOTEL,
TSINGTAU.

THE Tsingtau Hotel Company is now
erecting a new Bathing Hotel on the
beach of the Augusta Victoria Bay at Tsingtau.
It will contain 45 suites of rooms, consisting
each of sitting room, verandah, bedroom and
bathroom, lighted throughout by electricity.
Its situation in the immediate proximity of the
beach will make it specially suited for the
residence of ladies and children, while concerts
of the splendid Marine Band and the pretty
surroundings of Tsingtau will contribute to the
pleasure and recreation of all visitors. The
absence of the native element is a striking
feature of Tsingtau, not met with at any other
place in China.

The Hotel will be opened on the 1st of June.
An Omnibus will meet every steamer to carry
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Intending Visitors to either the Hot. 1 Prinz
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rooms to

THE MANAGER,
Hotel Prinz Heinrich, Tsingtau.
Tsingtau, 28th May, 1904. [a1449]

CARLTON HOUSE.
10, ICE HOUSE ROAD.

FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.
Cool Rooms, Elaborately Furnished. Com-
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For terms apply—

B. F. HOWARD,
Lessee and Manager.
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1904. [a1621]

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FURNISHERS AND UPHOLSTERERS.

GENERAL DOMESTIC GOODS, &c., &c.

CHAIRS, GLASSWARE AND CROCKERY HIRED OUT AT
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TELEPHONE 460. [a1708]

Hongkong, 22nd July, 1904.

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GOOD WORK, PROMPT RETURN.

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Hongkong, 21st December, 1903.

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AQUARIUS SPARKLING MINERAL TABLE WATER
(made from Pure Treble Distilled Water).
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THE AQUARIUS COMPANY,
GENERAL MANAGERS,

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15, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong, 15th July, 1904.

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W. LAHMEYER & CO., FRANKFURT A/M.

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Hongkong, 8th July, 1904. [a34]

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ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.

LARGE STOCK

OF LIGHT RAILWAY MATERIAL

ENQUIRIES SOLICITED. [a333]

Hongkong, 29th April, 1904.

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HOME BREWED



WATKINS LIMITED, CHEMISTS, AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS, APOTHECARIES' HALL, WATKINS BUILDING. AT CANTON, SHANGHAI, HANKOW AND PEKING. [a37]

W. BREWER & CO.

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China from Within, by Davenport ... 4.60

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A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL IN EVERY RESPECT

Elegantly Furnished Reading, Drawing
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Private Bar and Two Billiard Rooms for
Hotel Residents.

Dining Accommodation for 300 persons,
Private and Special Dining Rooms.
European Chef and Indian Curry Cook;
Ladies' Afternoon Tea Rooms with European
Matron in attendance.

Ladies' Cloak Room.
Hydraulic Elevators to each Floor.
Bedroom Accommodation—131 rooms.
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Wines cooled by Hotel refrigerators.
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ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

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ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

A. S. WATSON & CO. LIMITED.

latest publications in the *Times*, unnatural, unreasonable, anarchistic, tending to a surer destruction than is the war at which he girds. "Pozdnycheff," the character used by Tolstoi as a mouthpiece, admitted that his neighbours looked upon him as cracked; and in his *Confession*, Tolstoi felt he was "not quite mentally sound." Nordau sees in that admission a flash of self-knowledge on the part of the COUNT. Those who have read *My Religion*—one of the most plausible and yet mistaken commentaries on the *New Testament* ever written—will remember that Tolstoi, in the usual way of the ill-balanced inquirer, arrived at the verge of pessimism and suicide simultaneously. He saved himself on the brink of the pit by embracing a sentimental anthropomorphism; and by pouring the vials of his hate on the knowledge of science which had driven him into danger. In his *Confession*, this great Russian philosopher, who has probably destroyed more natural happiness than NAPOLEON with his armies managed to do, denies to the natural sciences all claim to usefulness. His unphilosophic notions of science may be recognised in his *Fruit of Enlightenment*. He is a notable exemplar of the vast army of POUVARDS and PEUCCHERS who deduce from *Science* Siftings the guiding principles of many a grand mistake. Tolstoi, with his poetic, vivid treatment of a mass of half-truths, is more terrible than an army with banners. His adoption and partial perversion of the theme of Ronszau is, like his sublimely unthinkable altruism, and unlike his Buddhistic negation of all the human instincts, a taking no. Fortunately, instinct is a persistent motor, apt to outwear mistaken morals and false philosophies. Tolstoi, as we have suggested, must be accounted responsible for the setting back of a few human clocks, disengaging the mental mechanisms of impressionable youth, but the unchecked flight of time finds man in the aggregate pretty much as he was when the *Oxyrhynchus papyri* were written, fighting and loving, worrying and rejoicing over the trifles that make the sum of human things. Thus, despite Tolstoi, and the prominence accorded to his hysterics, SHAKESPEARE (whom he sneers at as "an over-rated scribbler") will continue to enjoy some appreciation; Woman, whom Tolstoi despises, will continue to play her noble communal part; and Man will not cease (we trust) to shoot straight and fight fair. The fact that Russia, usually credited with some intolerance, suffers patiently such seditious utterances by Tolstoi, argues that his madness and irresponsibility are recognised where he belongs.

"Mark Twain" is now back in America. The strawberry crop in England this year has been a record one.

Mr. Frederick Sandys, the great draughtsman and painter, died on June 25th.

Sir Oliver Lodge has declared that radium was not so new and startling as to disconcert scientists. It fits in with their cosmogony.

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A London paper states that the committee of Mr. Thomas Farrow's new national institution for the suppression of sixty per cent. usury, and the encouragement of thrift, have completed arrangements for the establishment of a system of saving on the "penny-in-the-slot" principle. At an early date machines will be on exhibition at the principal railway stations, factories, clubs, schools, and other places, in which pennies can be deposited in exchange for tickets. On sixty of the latter, representing five shillings, being presented at headquarters, a deposit account will be opened, and interest at the rate of three per cent. will be paid on every completed five shillings. The scheme does not end here, but includes the placing of a money-box in the homes of the people throughout the country, the savings placed in these boxes also bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. The money will be collected periodically by duly authorised officials.

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Two Cardiff tobaccoists possess the award of a High Court judge, confirmed on appeal, giving them a share of the famous offer of Messrs. Ogden, Limited, to divide among the members of the trade who complied with certain conditions £200,000 a year for four years.

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Should the two Cardiff retailers succeed before the Lords, the presumption among many other retailers is that they, too, would stand a chance of sharing in the £200,000 bonus. As it has become known that the directors of Ogden's would fight each separate case on its own merits, up to the Lords again if necessary, recent meetings of tobaccoists have endeavoured to decide whether it would be better to form a fighting fund to keep the litigation going or to endeavour to gain something by amicable negotiations.

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A protocol was signed on June 29th as an annex to the France-Siamese Treaty of Feb. 13th last between M. Delcassé and Phya Suriya, the Siamese Minister in Paris. The protocol refers mainly to Article III. of the Convention, which deals with the question of boundaries between the Great Lake and the sea on the Cambodian frontier. In addition it settles the frontier of the State of Luang Phrabang. The result is also that France obtains the port of Krat and the islands of Koh Song, Koh Kut, and Koh Khong. As soon as the boundaries are marked out the port of Chantabun will be evacuated by the French troops.

A game of Bridge was played at Hengler's with forty girls and a dozen men representing the cards. It was for a hospital charity.

The *Hipson* was fully insured against war risks. The bulk of the shares are held in Hongkong.

Home papers are suggesting that F. Carruthers Gould, the caricaturist and cartoonist, should have had a Birthday honour.

Mail steamers are now crossing the bar into Durban Harbour. The *Armadale Castle* was the first to start the fashion.

The London telephone girls have been striking against a ten hour day. Their grievances are to receive consideration.

Wilhelm Jordan, the German poet, author of "Die Nibelungen" and other well-known works, died at Frankfurt-on-Main on June 25th, aged eighty-five.

Captain J. H. McLeod, of the Philippine constabulary cutter *Palawan*, has had his certificate suspended for three years, having been found guilty of estafa (oppression).

Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz, the Acting Police Magistrate, has been indisposed for the last two days, and consequently unable to take his customary seat on the Bench.

A prisoner, arrested for larceny, escaped out of the dock at the Police Court on Monday, and got clean away. He removed a few bars from the very ancient wooden railing and crept away, unnoticed by the court people, through the back

DR. DILLON ON RUSSIA AND CHINA.

Russia's relations with China might be likened to those of the box-constrictor and a defenceless human being. And among much else they prove two very important things: that her aim is expansion at any price, even at the cost of sharing the spoil with others, and that her love of peace is but dust to be thrown in the eyes of other Powers in order to keep them from discerning her true policy. The 'yellowskins' were first terrified by the spectres of imaginary dangers conjured up by the Muscovite representatives at Peking, and then insured against them at the cost of their independence. The integrity of the Empire was bartered for the mere promise of a mess of pottage. The Manchu Dynasty was doffily pitted against the Chinese people, receiving a renewed lease of life and a full license for misrule on the sole condition that its misgovernment should devolve into Russia's ends. In plain English, the Russian Government would allow the hundreds of millions of Chinese to be ground to powder by the Manchus, if the latter effectually hindered foreign enterprise from raising the moral and intellectual level of the masses until they were demoralised enough to fall an easy prey to the 'protector'. Either have no more to do with politics than perfumes with trigonometry. "Have I lied to the English?"—the late Foreign Minister, Muravieff, once replied to a diplomatic friend who was criticising the way in which Port Arthur was seized—"Perhaps, but I have something to show for it. I have taken Port Arthur." Besides, what great idea has ever been realised without a compromise? What great truth expressed without the alloy of falsehood? Technical frontier? Russia would agree to respect, were it only because to violate them would be to tempt covetous and predatory Powers to do likewise, whereas her game was to refuse a part for the present in order to seize the whole in the future. And what more can a great nation do than respect her neighbours' frontiers?"

The Chinese Government believed Russia's warnings against England, Japan and the States, and trusted her promises. And not without reason. For they thought her more Asiatic than European, and more sincere than sophisticated. Was it not the maritime and trading nations who under the lead of England, France, and the United States, had rudely awoken China from her sleep of ages? Was it not they who had sent missionaries and traders to make trouble, and then despatched soldiers and battleships to make war? But Russia had done none of these things. She was not a maritime nor yet a mercantile Empire, neither did she export troublesome missionaries. She honoured Confucius and Buddha, and eagerly desired the friendship of their Chinese followers and a future in the Celestial Empire, so as to be the better able to defend them against the covetous Powers. Hence the Dowager Empress struck a bargain without hesitation. Whoever else might hesitate, she would not waver. For even if she had scented danger, it was only danger to the nation, not to the dynasty which was her chief care."

Many cool-headed Chinese politicians also felt that Russia was a friend, and this conviction took firm hold of them. Even after the gory days of Blagoveshchensk they still believed and trembled. True, they said, Russia had punished aggression terribly, and the slaughter broke the record, but after all she had been provoked, and cruelty is a privilege of Asiatic Powers. China men make allowances for comrades. But when Russia's friendship for China had changed into hunger for Manchuria and thirst for the Pacific, the scales fell from Ali Sin's eyes and he turned for protection to the Jap."

The web of wiles woven over China is one of the masterpieces of modern diplomatic skill. And yet like the highest epic poetry it had no one author; it was the anonymous work of a whole school. From China's fears and Russia's threats and promises was first evolved a secret treaty known as the Cassini Convention. In virtue of it Russia undertook to stand by China, shielding her from the machinations of the wicked Sea Powers, and also against domestic enemies. In this and all subsequent secret treaties, Russia sought to obtain the right of protecting Mongolia, Turkestan and Tibet; the use of the Chinese ports Arthur, Kiao Chow and Taliensien in winter and their temporary sequestration in war-time.

The great railway was to run through Peking to Kiao Chow; and Russia having thus got hold of the head of the Chinese dragon, the members could always be moved without a hitch. Peking was to be dealt with as Tschern had been. The Chinese Bank would place the finances of the country in the hands of the Russian Minister at St. Petersburg; mining and railway concessions would render Russia the arbiter of the economic resources of the Empire to the exclusion of foreign competition, and the ruler of China would become a mere caretaker of the Tsar, who might thus govern China on the cheap, and obtain over and above the title of Imperial Peace Maker."

How fortunate it is that the political domain lies so far beyond the sphere of human ethics! Otherwise Russia would have been satisfied with convincing China that her aims were those of a disinterested friend, without going the length of affirming that England and Japan were hatching a plot to attack the Celestial Empire and cut it up. That deliberate and groundless statement was the argument used, and used with success, to induce China to lease Port Arthur to Russia. The fact is undoubtedly, and it is well known to our Government. A further very interesting proof of it, however, is to be found in the secret telegrams forwarded by Li Hung Chang to the Tsung Li

Yamen in the year 1896. They tend to show, among other things, that every Russian representative who seeks to acquire position or power must favour the policy of aggrandisement, and that no Minister, however powerful, can for long oppose the strong current set in that direction. He must either swim with the stream or be swept away."

"The secrecy of Russia's dealings is such that her right hand does not always know what her left hand is doing. This was the case in 1896 when she was at one and the same time negotiating a secret treaty through Count Cassini, in Peking, and another secret treaty which would annul the first through the Foreign Minister, Lobanoff Rostofsky, in St. Petersburg. Count Cassini, moving every lever in the Chinese capital, was deliberately kept in the dark as to what was being done by his own chief in the Russian capital. And it was in the course of these negotiations in Muscovy that His Majesty the Tsar is alleged to have warned Li Hung Chang against British and Japanese aggression in China. The untroubled 'yellow-skins' were unsuspecting and confiding, but their Russian protectors, exercising vigilance on their behalf, scented danger from the East and the West, and told the Chinese to be on their guard. The text of Li Hung Chang's secret telegrams on the whole subject is interesting.

"First of all, Count Cassini informed his Government that on May 1st, 1896, he had a long conversation with the Tsung Li Yamen on the subject of the projected railway through Manchuria, in the course of which he proved to the Chinese officials the need of connecting it with Russia's great trunk line. Thereupon, however, they undertook to build it themselves. To this the Count energetically remonstrated on grounds which they sought to refute, but he finally gave them to understand that unless they consented to allow the line to be financed and built by Russia, the Tsar's Government would make common cause with Japan, and that then the last state of China would be very much worse than the first. After much heated discussion and emphatic language, Count Cassini induced them to promise that China would on no account allow the line to be financed or constructed by any foreign company."

CIPHERED DESPATCH FROM LI HUNG CHANG TO THE CHINESE FOREIGN OFFICE.

April 21st (Old style).

"I received a visit from the Russian Finance Minister, Witte, who developed his views on the subject of the Manchurian railway and the route which, in his opinion, had better be chosen on the score of cheapness and expediency. Once built, he said, it would lessen the danger to be apprehended from Japan, but China ought not to be charged with its construction, because it would take her fully ten years. I objected that if the choice of a company were left to Russia she would construct it herself, and that a precedent would be created for other Powers to follow. He answered that if we dissented China would never make the railway, and that in any case Russia is minded to extend her line to Nipchau, and then to await a favourable moment. But that she could not renew her offer to help China. This view is Witte's, but his ability is made much of by the Tsar. Lobanoff, whom I have met on two occasions, has never breached this subject."

The next telegram is dated three days later, and runs thus:—"When an Ambassador has once presented his credentials it is not usual for him to receive a second audience. Yet the Tsar has received me again in his private apartment, my son, Li Ching Feng, being the only other person present. The pretext was His Majesty's wish to take over the presents. And this is what he said: 'Russia owns vast territories which are but thinly populated. Therefore she will not trespass upon a foot of soil which is the property of others. Moreover, the ties which bind her to China are very intimate. Hence her only motive in desiring the junction of the railways through Manchuria is the quick conveyance of troops for the purpose of effectual help to China whenever the latter country is hard set. Consequently, it is not for Russia's advantage alone that the line would serve. On the other hand, China's resources are not sufficient to enable her to build the railway. If she handed over the building concession to the Russo-Chinese Bank at Shanghai, safeguarding her right of control by means of suitable stipulations, no difficulties need be anticipated. Such things are done in every country. For those reasons the Tsar requested me to weigh well the proposals, and to adopt practical means to realise them. He added that China could not be sure that England and Japan would not have trouble for her very soon, but she could at least enable Russia to come to her assistance. In the execution of my duty I report those words for the information of the Crown."

LI HUNG CHANG TO THE TSUNG LI YAMEN.

April 27th, 1896. (Old style).

Lobanoff invited me to dine with him yesterday, and I met Witte there. The building of the railway was put forward by both Ministers as a matter of extreme moment. Witte maintained that it could be constructed in three years. I urged that there were obstacles in the way, but he answered that he would obviate them by putting on extra labour. China, he said, lacks the money to build the Manchurian line, and it would never be even begun if she were charged with the task of making it. It would therefore be better if the Russo-Chinese Bank undertook it. I answered that I would refer the matter to the Crown. Respecting the Tsar's mention of help, Lobanoff told me that he had no instructions from the Crown, but that he would obtain them by the 29th inst. and

resume the conversation then. He thinks that if China solicited the despatch of Russia's troops, it is she (China) who should undertake to provide them with food. If China were in straits Russia should come to her assistance and vice versa. But the cardinal point was that railway connection should be made through Manchuria and the Convention once ratified, a secret treaty might then be concluded."

LI HUNG CHANG TO THE TSUNG LI YAMEN.

May 2nd, 1896. (Old style).

"Concering the treaty, there is little in it to which objection could be taken. Russia's motive being a desire to establish friendly relations with China. If we refuse it her dissatisfaction will be deep, and our interests will suffer in consequence. Witte was the only person who witnessed the private negotiations with Lobanoff. He gave me to read the draft of a contract with the Russo-Chinese Company, setting out that the capital must be Russian and Chinese only, the merchants of other countries being eliminated from the list of subscribers. China would receive an annual sum of quarter of a million dollars whether the enterprise showed a loss or a profit. There would also be paid to her an initial sum of two million dollars. The line would be handed back to her fifty or eighty years after it had been built. The by-laws are to resemble those which govern the commercial lines of other countries. I pleaded the far-reaching importance of the transaction, and added that it could not be settled in a hurry, but that if empowered by the Crown, I could sign the Secret Treaty without delay. With respect to the railway, an official ought to be despatched to Peking to discuss it. The railway contract, which is lengthy, will be sent as soon as it has been translated. Lobanoff told me that no reply would be forwarded to Cassini's telegram. If the present scheme be carried out, Cassini's previous proposals would be set aside. Kindly say nothing to Cassini at present."

Li Hung Chang's secret despatches, of which those extracts give a fair notion, throw an interesting light upon Russia's Far Eastern policy and the circuitous ways in which it was carried out. On the one hand, the Foreign Minister was weaving a web around Li Hung Chang in St. Petersburg, while on the other hand the Russian Ambassador was alternately coaxing and menacing the Chinese Foreign Office in Peking, ignorant of the doings of his chief. Two secret treaties were thus being simultaneously negotiated, both ruinous to China, the one pernicious in the positive degree, and the other in the superlative. If Li Hung Chang could be induced to ratify the latter, the efforts of Count Cassini, in favour of the former, might be ignored or disavowed. But the curious point of the matter is that Russia's strongest lever was the fear of Great Britain and Japan with which she successfully inspired China. Her sole object in making the Manchurian railway was to shield China from the infamous designs of the Maritime Powers, and her resolve to build it herself was inspired by the wish to get it done soon enough to counteract the aggressive moves of Japan and Great Britain, who might brew trouble very soon. Li Hung Chang was assured. And so anxious was Russia to discharge this friendly office for China that unless she were permitted to do so, she threatened to join China's enemy, Japan! We have thus two curious Pictures of Muscovy in different and indeed contradictory roles: in the one she is making love to the 'yellow-skins', revealing to them the wicked machinations of the Maritime Powers, and uttering the words of friendly warning: "Peoples of the Mongolian race! Preserve your most sacred inheritance from the designs of the white faces!" In the second, which is before our eyes to-day, we behold Christian Russia warning Europe with prophetic voice against the wicked machinations of the 'yellow-skins.' At present the 'yellow peril' is said to be threatening the trade, religion and civilisation of the white races. It is doubtless fair to say that Russia's friendship was as sincere and her warnings as well grounded in the one case as in the other. The upshot of these negotiations was the following treaty.

SECRET TREATY DRAFTED BY LOBANOFF ROSTOFFSKY.

I.

[To the best of my knowledge the terms of this treaty have never yet been made known to the British public.]

"This Treaty is to come into force whenever in Eastern Asia Japan violates Russian, Chinese or Korean territory. It is stipulated that in this event the two contracting Powers shall immediately send all their sea and land forces to be available to the front, give mutual aid to each other, and likewise assist each other to the best of their ability in providing ammunition and war stores."

II.

"Having once allied their forces to withstand the common foe, neither China nor Russia shall make peace with the enemy without having first consulted with their ally."

III.

"All Chinese ports shall be thrown open to Russian warships and all the local officials shall render them assistance in supplying their needs, if in the course of the campaign any far-reaching event shall seem to call for these measures."

IV.

"China consents to the building of a railway line on the frontier to join with Vladivostok, in order to allow Russia to despatch troops rapidly against the enemy, and to convey war supplies."

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This connecting line, however, shall not be used as a pretext for the expropriation of Chinese territory, nor shall China's sovereign rights be in any way encroached upon. With the building of the railway China may charge the Russo-Chinese Bank, and to save time the Agreement shall be drafted by the Bank and the Chinese Minister in St. Petersburg."

V.

"The railway mentioned in Article IV. shall be at the disposal of Russia for the conveyance of troops, ammunition and war stores in order effectually to oppose the enemy, as laid down in Article I. With the exception of the usual delays in transit no other delays shall be made in transporting the soldiers and the war material."

VI.

"When the agreement provided for by Article IV. shall have been ratified, this treaty shall be deemed to have come into force, and shall continue binding for the space of fifteen years. The two high contracting Powers shall deliberate on the subject six months before the Treaty expires, and may, if they think fit, agree to prolong it."

It is interesting and instructive to note that as the Catholic Church has ever been identified with the majority of its members, heads being counted only, and not as Theodore of Mopsuest suggested, weighed, so 'Russia' is always represented by the most pushing of her statesmen, diplomats, generals or unofficial subjects whose aim is the extension of her frontier or the increase of her influence. Thus when Prince Lobanoff Rostofsky was planning a European coalition to checkmate Great Britain, he was the leader and the spokesman of the Tsardom. When Count Muravieff was deluding our Government with the hope of concluding a Convention, while in reality he was planning the seizure of Port Arthur and Taliensien, he was 'Russia'. Later on when Count Lamendorff was making his voice heard in favour of a more moderate and peaceful attitude towards China, Japan and Great Britain, the substance of power passed from his hands into those of General Kuroptakin, the Minister of War. For this warrior, whose reputation is said to be built mainly upon his relations with Skobeleff, was for many years the advocate of a forward policy of such an aggressive character that had it been pursued by any Power but Russia it would have long since culminated in war. It was he, for instance, who insisted on the seizure of Port Arthur against the advice of the majority of the Ministers when His Majesty consulted, and it was his pleading which was finally successful. Thus the views of the other official representatives of the Empire, some of whom were men of insight and experience, seemed but as dust in the balance when weighed against the opinion of the man who was bent on helping his Master who rules over one-sixth of the earth to govern one-fifth. For several years General Kuroptakin, playing the part of 'Russia', sowed, and it now seems as if fate had destined him to reap the whirlwind. While his star was yet in the ascendant, he noted, without alarm or misgiving, the symptoms of the storm which the Boxers were preparing. Indeed, Catholic missionaries, who are well informed, assert that her resolve to build it herself was inspired by the wish to get it done soon enough to counteract the aggressive moves of Japan and Great Britain, who might brew trouble very soon. Li Hung Chang was assured. And so anxious was Russia to discharge this friendly office for China that unless she were permitted to do so, she threatened to join China's enemy, Japan! We have thus two curious Pictures of Muscovy in different and indeed contradictory roles: in the one she is making love to the 'yellow-skins', revealing to them the wicked machinations of the Maritime Powers, and uttering the words of friendly warning: "Peoples of the Mongolian race! Preserve your most sacred inheritance from the designs of the white faces!" In the second, which is before our eyes to-day, we behold Christian Russia warning Europe with prophetic voice against the wicked machinations of the 'yellow-skins.'

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"China consents to the building of a railway line on the frontier to join with Vladivostok, in order to allow Russia to despatch troops rapidly against the enemy, and to convey war supplies."

"China will not be bound by this Treaty unless it is ratified by the Chinese Government, and it will not be binding on China unless it is ratified by the Chinese Government."

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OFFICES in Nos. 10 & 16, DES VŒUX
ROAD, Central.Apply to—
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Hongkong, 2nd July, 1904. [1618]

TO LET.

3RD FLOOR, suitable for Office.
Apply to—
WING CHEONG,
35, Queen's Road Central. [74]

TO LET.

J. A. G. AIRY ROOMS in Offices Building
in British Concession, Canton.
For particulars, apply to—
P. O. BOX 22,
Care of *Daily Press* Office.
Hongkong, 17th June, 1904. [1507]

TO LET.

Immediate Possession—for 18 months.
"L" EIGHTOR, the PEAK.
Apply to—
JEBSEN & CO.,
Hongkong, 27th April, 1904. [1107]

TO LET.

5 NEW HOUSES in Bonham Road (or
Lot 591).
Apply—
LEUNG TUNG PING,
Care of Kiu Lee & Co.,
4, Queen's Road East.
Hongkong, 19th July, 1904. [1756]

TO LET.

TWO ROOMS, on the First Floor of
Alexander Building.
Apply to—
SECRETARY,
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited.
Hongkong, 17th June, 1904. [1515]

TOLSTOY ON THE WAR.

The dissertation upon the war by Count Leo
Tolstoy which the *Times* publishes, is, remarkable
in itself, a remarkable document. It is at
once a confession of faith, a political manifesto,
a picture of the suffering borne by the peasant
soldiers of the Tsar, an illustration of the
crude ideas fermenting in many of these
soldiers' minds, and a curious and suggestive
psychological study. It reveals with impressive
distinctiveness the great gulf between the
whole mental attitude of the purely European
nations and that of the distinguished and
influential Slav writer who has imperfectly
assimilated certain disjointed phases of Euro-
pean thought. In no country but Russia could
a writer of the first rank so incongruously
jumble the logical methods of the thirteenth
century with the most "advanced" ideals of
modern science. Count Tolstoy argues with texts
from the Gospels as political arguments with
all the assurance and all the irrelevance of a
medieval schoolman, and in the same breath he
rejects, as idle and puerile superstitions,
not merely the rites and teaching of the Russian
Orthodox Church, but the cardinal dogmas of
historic Christianity. The enormity of blood-
shed is the gist of his doctrine; yet he holds
the governing classes of his own country up to
the execration of ignorant peasants with a reck-
lessness which might lead in certain circum-
stances to the crucifixion of all bloodshed—the
bloodshed of social war. Count Tolstoy applies
his dogma of the unmitigated wickedness of all
war with the rigid logic which so commonly
plunges idealists into palpable absurdities in the
real affairs of life. He lays down the startling
proposition that it is the moral and religious
duty of each individual Russian, whether he
be soldier or civilian, to refuse to take part in the
present contest, directly or indirectly. Whatever
be the consequences—"whether not only Port
Arthur be taken, but St. Petersburg and Moscow"
as well—this duty is absolute. Hague
tribunals and European courts are dismissed
with the same contempt as the theories of the
late M. Bloch. Neither the dissemination of
knowledge nor new institutions—even did they
include the establishment of the social republic
itself—can save mankind. Men have lost all
rational guidance for their lives, and the higher
command which they are acquiring over number
increases their power of mischief. Conversion
to Count Tolstoy's views is the sole remedy
which can prevent them from rushing over the
precipice and bringing about the millennium.
The Orthodox Church is attacked even more
unspareingly, for the attempt to give a religious
character to the war is, as might have been
expected, particularly repulsive to Count
Tolstoy's deepest beliefs. He has no hesitation
in assigning causes to the struggle very different
from those put forward by the Russian Govern-
ment. "The stream of unfortunate, destined
Russian peasants Nicholas Romanoff and Alexis
Kuropatkin have decided they may get killed!"
will be killed "in support of those stupidities,
robberies, and every kind of abomination which
were accomplished in China and Corea by immoral,
ambitious men, now sitting peacefully in their
palaces and expecting new glory and new
advantage and profit from the slaughter." Amongst
those abominations are incidentally
mentioned the burying of Chinamen alive
for inuring roads, and the tying them
together by their hair and flinging them
into the Amur. Then there were "certain
dark dealings by speculators who, in Corea,
wished to gain money out of other people's
forests." These are the true causes, Count
Tolstoy affirms, for which the peasants
have to die. Moreover, the war is being
managed by those who have hatched it so badly, so
negligently, all in so unprepared, that many
more will have to die if it is to be prolonged.
It is characteristic of Count Tolstoy that his
condemnation of the Japanese for forcibly
resisting the unprovoked aggression of his
countrymen is hardly less severe than his con-
demnation of the aggressors.In reprinting this awful appeal to murder—"Let
the two thousand Russian soldiers killed on the
Yalu, together with the maimed *Belissons* and
their sister ships, with our lost torpedo-boats
teach our cruisers with what devastation they
must break in upon the shores of base Japan.
She has sent her soldiers to shed Russian blood,
and no quarter should be afforded her. Now
one cannot, it is sinful, be sentimental; we must
fight, we must direct such heavy blows that the
memory of them shall freeze the treacherous
hearts of the Japanese. Now is the time for
the cruisers to go out to sea to reduce to ashes
the towns of Japan, flying as a dreadful
calamity, along its beautiful shores. No more
sentimentality."The same thing is going on in Japan. The
benighted Japanese go in for murder with yet
greater fervour, owing to their victories; the
Mikado also reviews and rewards his troops;
various generals boast of their bravery, imagining
that having learned to kill they have acquired
enlightenment. So, too, groan the unfortunate
working people torn from useful labour and from
their families. So the journalists live and rejoice over their gains.
Also probably—for where murder is elevated
in virtue every kind of vice is bound to flourish
—also probably all kinds of commanders and
speculators earn money, and Japanese theologians
and religious teachers no less than the military
in the techniques of armament do not remain
behind the Europeans in the techniques of
religious deceit and sacrifice, but distort the
great Buddhist teaching by not only permitting
but justifying that murder which Buddha
forbade. The Buddhist scientist Soven-
Shaku, ruling over 800 monasteries, explains
that although Buddha forbade manslaughter
he also said he could never be at peace until all
beings are united in the infinitely loving heart
of all things, and that, therefore, in order to
bring into harmony that which is discordant
it is necessary to fight and to kill men.For an emergency. When accidents happen, or sudden
sickness comes, nothing will bring such prompt relief as
that famous old remedy,THE CIGARETTES OF THE
FUTURE.

ONCE SMOKED ALWAYS SMOKED.

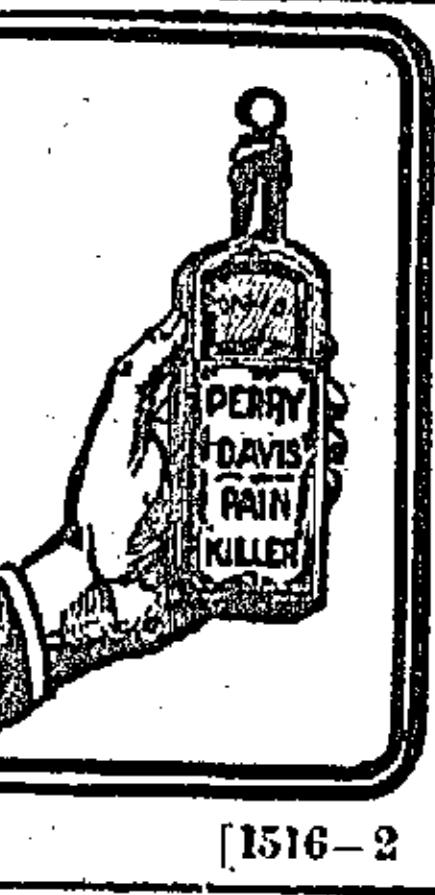
E. D. PROTOPAPAS & CO.
ALEXANDRIA & CAIRO, EGYPT.
FINEST EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.
TANIA MARKLOTUS,
Large Size \$5.00 per 100
Gold Tipped. Medium Size
\$3.75 per 100
ZAFAR,
Large Size \$4.60 per 100
Medium Size \$4.20KARIM,
Large Size \$3.75 per 100
Medium Size \$3.50
THABIT,
Large Size \$3.00 per 100
Medium Size \$2.75 per 100SOLE AGENTS FOR HONGKONG:
KRUSE & CO., CONNAUGHT HOUSE.

Keep it Handy

For an emergency. When accidents happen, or sudden
sickness comes, nothing will bring such prompt relief as
that famous old remedy,

PERRY DAVIS'

Painkiller

It cures CRAMPS, COLIC, CHOLERA, DYSENTERY,
DIARRHOEA; SPRAINS, BITES and STINGS.

[1516-2]

"BILLIARDS"

Our new patent Low Set Express Cushions can be fitted to any Billiard Table, making it a
playing purposes as good as new.

(Freight on a case of Cushions to Bombay, Rs. 4/- only.)

BEST AFRICAN IVORY BILLIARD BALLS.
THOROUGHLY SEASONED.

CRYSTALATE AND BONZOLINE BALLS ALL SIZES.

WEST OF ENGLAND BILLIARD CLOTHS A SPECIALITY.
WE HOLD THE LARGEST STOCK OF BILLIARD TABLES, ACCESSORIES
AND MATERIALS

OCEAN STEAM SHIP CO., LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
JOINT SERVICES.

WEEKLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON AND CONTINENT.
MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN,
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN, WEST AUSTRALIAN, JAVA,
AND SUMATRA PORTS.

OUTWARDS.

FROM	STEAMERS	DUE
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"MACHAON"	On 8th August.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"GLAUCUS"	On 12th August.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"IDOMENEUS"	On 19th August.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"TYDEUS"	On 26th August.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ANTENOR"	On 2nd September.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"TELEMACHUS"	On 4th September.

HOMEWARDS.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
LONDON, AMSTERDAM and ANTWERP	"MOYUNE"	On 16th August.
GENOA, MARSEILLE and LIVERPOOL	"SARPEDON"	On 20th August.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM and ANTWERP	"TELEUS"	On 26th August.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM and ANTWERP	"GLAUCUS"	On 15th September.

* Taking cargo for Liverpool at London rates.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and al. PACIFIC COAST PORTS, VIA NAGASAKI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	"MACHAON"	On 11th August.

For Freight, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 29th July, 1904.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO.
LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MANILA	"TEAN"	On 3rd August.
SWATOW, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN	"CHIHLI"	On 6th August.
CEBU and ILOOLO	"SUNGKLANG"	On 6th August.
SHANGHAI	"WHAMPOA"	On 6th August.
TUESDAY ISLAND, COOK TOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"TSINAN"	On 10th August.

* The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled Table. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

* Taking cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

* Taking cargo and Passengers at through rates for all New Zealand Ports and other Australian Ports.

REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 30th July, 1904.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE
ITALIANA.
(Florio and Rubaltino United Companies.)

STEAM FOR BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

Having connection with Company's Mail Steamers to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, LEGHORN and GENOA, also VENICE and TRIESTE, all MEDITERRANEAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANTINE and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS up to CALLAO.

Taking cargo at through rates to PENSACOLA, GULF and BAGDAD, also BARCELONA, VALENZA, ALICANTE, ALMERIA and MALAGA)

THE Steamship

"CAPRI"

Captain Helms, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 11th August, at NOON.

At Bombay the Steamer is discharging in Victoria Dock.

For further particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to—

CARLOWITZ & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 29th July, 1904.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE. Calling at TIMOR, PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through cargo to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.)

THE Steamship

"EMPIRE,"

Captain Helms, will be despatched for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, the 17th August, at NOON.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber, which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

This Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the Steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

GIBBS, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 26th July, 1904.

MESSAGERIES CANTONNAISES.

J. TREVOUX & CO.

HONGKONG-CANTON NIGHTLY SERVICE.

THE Commanding Steamer

"PAUL BRAU."

Captain Frangoul, leaves Hongkong for Canton at 9 p.m., on SUNDAYS, TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS, returning to Hongkong the following days, leaving Canton at 5 p.m., taking passengers and cargo as usual.

The S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN."

Captain Merlin, leaves Hongkong on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at the usual hour.

These two magnificent and up-to-date steamers are lighted with Electricity.

The Saloon is under European Supervision.

First Class European ... \$2.00

Second Class European ... \$3.00

First Class Chinese ... \$1.50

Second Class Chinese ... 80

Deck ... 30

The Company's Wharf is at the end of Queen street, Praya West.

For further particulars, apply to—

J. LANDOLT, Agent.

The Pharmacy, Queen's Road Central Hongkong, 23rd March, 1904.

[420]

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

S.S. "BENVORLICH" FROM ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods undelivered after the 4th prox. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 11th prox., or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 3rd prox., at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 29th July, 1904.

GRIMAULT & C°

Medicinal Skin Soap



Recommended by eminent Dermatologists and adopted in the Paris Hospitals in the treatment of Ringworm, Acne, Psoriasis, Eczema and Skin diseases generally.

8, RUE VIVIENNE, 8

PARIS

1265-3

KEATING'S

WORM

TABLETS.

Opposite, THOMAS KEATING, London.

1229

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

This is the age of research and experiment, when, in miniature, is to speak, is transacted by the scientific for the comfort and happiness of man. Science has indeed made giant strides during the past century, and among these the most remarkable is the discovery in medicine that of a remedy for the cure of certain diseases.

The preparation is unquestionably one of the most remarkable in the history of medicine.

It has been introduced, and has been used in the Continental Hospitals by Record, Rosan, Joffre, Velpul, and many others.

It is especially adopted for Children.

Sold in Bottles at all Drugstores.

From London, &c., or s.s. Moldavia.

From Persian Gulf, or s.s. B. I. S. N. and E. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

From Alleppi, or s.s. Rajput.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 4 P.M., To-day, the 29th inst.

Goods not cleared by the 4th prox., at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Company's representative at an appointed time.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 29th July, 1904.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"LAISANG."

having arrived from the above ports. Consignee of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after 4 P.M. of the 4th August, will be landed at Consignee's risk and expense into Godowns at EAST POINT.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHEWS & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1904.

1888

"BARBER" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "SAGAMI" FROM NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon, whence all consignment will be sorted out by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 7th inst., will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 10th inst., or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 5th inst., at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

BOOKS CONTAINING—
16 Postage Stamps of 4 cents
12 " " 2 cents
12 " " 1 cent
may be obtained at the counter of the General Post Office and at Kowloon Post Office.
Price 81.00 each book.

MAILS WILL CLOSE

FOR	PER	DATE
Canton.....	Wednesday, 3rd, 7.30 A.M.	
Manila.....	Wednesday, 3rd, 9.00 A.M.	
Quang Chow Wan, Haibow, Pakhoi & Haiphong	Wednesday, 3rd, 9.00 A.M.	
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, VICTORIA and VANCOUVER (B.C.).....	Wednesday, 3rd, Printed Matter and Samples..... 10.00 A.M.	
(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail Extra Postage 10 cents.)	Registration..... 10.00 A.M. (Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 10.45 A.M.)	
Macao.....	Letters..... 11.00 A.M.	
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta.....	Wednesday, 3rd, 1.15 P.M.	
Singapore.....	Wednesday, 3rd, 2.00 P.M.	
Manila.....	Wednesday, 3rd, 4.00 P.M.	
Kongmoon, Kunchuk and Samshui	Wednesday, 3rd, 4.00 P.M.	
Kongmoon.....	Wednesday, 3rd, 5.00 P.M.	
Namtau.....	Wednesday, 3rd, 5.00 P.M.	
Sanbue.....	Wednesday, 3rd, 5.00 P.M.	
Macao.....	Wednesday, 3rd, 5.00 P.M.	
Canton.....	Wednesday, 3rd, 5.00 P.M.	
Europe, &c., India via Tatsicorin (Late Letters 8.00 to 8.30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents).....	Thursday, 4th, 7.30 A.M.	
Macao.....	Thursday, 4th, 8.00 A.M.	
Samshui, Shihing, Takking and Wuchow.....	Thursday, 4th, 1.15 P.M.	
Kongmoon and Kunchuk.....	Thursday, 4th, 4.00 P.M.	
Canton.....	Thursday, 4th, 5.00 P.M.	
Namtau.....	Thursday, 4th, 5.00 P.M.	
Sanbue.....	Thursday, 4th, 5.00 P.M.	
Macao.....	Thursday, 4th, 5.00 P.M.	
Canton.....	Thursday, 4th, 5.00 P.M.	
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow.....	Friday, 5th, 10.00 A.M.	
Manila.....	Friday, 5th, 11.00 A.M.	
Macao.....	Friday, 5th, 1.15 P.M.	
Wuchow, Chofoo and Tientsin.....	Friday, 5th, 3.00 P.M.	
Manila.....	Friday, 5th, 5.00 P.M.	
Kongmoon, Kunchuk and Samshui	Friday, 5th, 5.00 P.M.	
Kongmoon.....	Friday, 5th, 5.00 P.M.	
Namtau.....	Friday, 5th, 5.00 P.M.	
Sanbue.....	Friday, 5th, 5.00 P.M.	
Macao.....	Friday, 5th, 5.00 P.M.	
Canton.....	Friday, 5th, 5.00 P.M.	
Europe, &c., India via Tatsicorin (Late Letters 8.00 to 8.30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents).....	Saturday, 6th, 10.00 A.M.	
Macao.....	Saturday, 6th, 10.00 A.M.	
Samshui, Shihing, Takking and Wuchow.....	Saturday, 6th, 10.00 A.M.	
Kongmoon and Kunchuk.....	Saturday, 6th, 10.00 A.M.	
Canton.....	Saturday, 6th, 10.00 A.M.	
Namtau.....	Saturday, 6th, 10.00 A.M.	
Sanbue.....	Saturday, 6th, 10.00 A.M.	
Macao.....	Saturday, 6th, 10.00 A.M.	
Canton.....	Saturday, 6th, 10.00 A.M.	
Europe, &c., India via Tatsicorin (Late Letters 11.00 to 11.30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents).....	Sunday, 7th, 10.00 A.M.	
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)	Sunday, 7th, 10.00 A.M.	

TO MORROW,
Sale, Household Furniture, 9, Pedder's Hill,
Messrs. Hughes and Hough, 11.30 a.m.

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

2nd August

ON LONDON—	Telegraphic Transfer..... 1/10 ²
	Bank Bills, on demand..... 1/10 ²
	Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight..... 1/10 ²
	Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight..... 1/10 ²
	Credits, at 4 months' sight..... 1/10 ²
	Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight/1/10 ²
ON PARIS—	Bank Bills, on demand..... 223 ¹
	Credits, at 4 months' sight..... 237
ON GERMANY—	On demand..... 189 ¹
ON NEW YORK—	Bank Bills, on demand..... 45 ¹
	Credits, 60 days' sight..... 45 ¹
ON ROMA—	Telegraphic Transfer..... 138 ¹
	Bank, on demand..... 138 ¹
ON CALCUTTA—	Telegraphic Transfer..... 138 ¹
	Bank, on demand..... 138 ¹
ON HONGKONG—	Bank, at sight..... 71 ¹
	Private, 30 days' sight..... 73 ¹
ON YOKOHAMA—	On demand..... 90 ¹
ON MANILA—	On demand..... Nominal
ON SINGAPORE—	On demand..... Nominal
ON BATAVIA—	On demand..... 111 ¹
ON HAIKONG—	On demand..... 21 p.m.
ON SAIGON—	On demand..... 2 p.m. p.m.
ON BANGKOK—	On demand..... 61 ¹
GOVERNMENT, Bank's Buying Rate..... 10.70	
GOLD LKAY, 100 fine, per tael..... 166.70	
BAB SINGER, per oz..... 26 ¹	
OPIUM.	2nd August.
Quotations are— Allowance not to 1 cent.	
Malwa New..... \$1040 to \$1060 per picul	
Malwa Old..... \$1160 to \$1140 "	
Malwa Older..... \$1240 to \$1260 "	
Malwa V. Old..... \$1280 to \$1295 "	
Persian fine quality..... \$880 to —	
Persian extra fine..... \$900 to —	
Persian New..... \$1182 to — per chest.	
Persian Old..... \$6 to —	
Banaras New..... \$1172 to —	
Banaras Old..... \$1200 to —	

VESSELS EXPECTED.

THE GERMAN MAIL.

The I.G.M. steamer *Prinz Regent Luitpold* left Shanghai for Foochow and here, on Saturday, at 11 p.m., and may be expected here on or about Wednesday, at 8 p.m.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The P.M. steamer *Korea* left Yokohama for this port via Kobe, &c., on the 31st July, and is due here on the 11th August.

The O. & O. steamer *Carrie* left San Francisco for this port via Honolulu, &c., on the 16th July.

The P.M. steamer *Mongolia* left San Francisco for this port via Honolulu, &c., on the 29th July.

THE INDIAN MAIL.

The Indo-China steamer *Namwang* left Calcutta for this port via the Straits on the 30th July, and may be expected here on the 16th August.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.

The C.P.R. steamer *Empress of India* left Vancouver on Monday, the 25th July, p.m., for Hongkong via the usual ports of call.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The J.C. Lijiu steamer *Tsimahi* left Macau for this port on the 26th July, and may be expected here on the 3rd August.

The N.Y.K. steamer *Balestberg* left Moji for this port on the 2nd Aug., and is expected here on the 6th August.

HOTEL

KOWLOON HOTEL.

THIS Hotel is situated in a quiet locality, away from the din and disturbance of the City, and surrounded by a delightful garden, it is an ideal place of residence. The building stands on an eminence, giving a magnificent view of the Harbour and the City of Victoria. It is within easy access of the Kowloon wharves, where the principal mail steamers disembark passengers, and from which there is a regular ferry service to Hongkong.

Bowling Alleys and Billiards.

The Cuisine is excellent.

JAS. W. OSBORNE,
Proprietor and Manager.

Telephone, 5111—1111. [134]

FOR SALE.

THE
PROVINCE OF SHANTUNG
ITS TRADE, POPULATION AND FUTURE
PROSPECTS.

BY M. O'S.

Reprinted from the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS,"
Price, 50 cents Cash. Messrs. Kelly & Walsh
Daily Press Office.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1904.

Milkmaid

BRAND

Milk

Guaranteed

Full Cream.

Largest Sale in the World.

56

TRADE MARK
on every
Tin.

SEE THIS

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAM," 2,363 tons, Captain R. D. Thomas,

S.S. "POWAN," 2,338 tons, Captain G. F. Morrison, R.N.

S.S. "FATSHAN," 2,260 tons, Captain W. A. Valentine.

S.S. "HANKOW," 3,073 tons, Captain B. Branch.

S.S. "KINSHAN," 2,860 tons, Captain J. J. Lossius.

Departures from Hongkong Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sunday excepted), 5.30 p.m. and 9 p.m. (Saturday excepted).

Departures from Canton to Hongkong daily at 8 a.m., 2.30 p.m. and 5.30 p.m. (Sunday excepted).

These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Posts, are the largest and fastest on the River.

Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin Accommodation.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "HEUNGSHAN," 1,998 tons, Captain H. D. Jones.

Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at about 2 p.m. During the summer months the time of leaving fluctuates to suit the tide at Macao. For further particulars see special time table.

Departures from Macao to Hongkong daily at 7.30 a.m.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "LUNGSHAN," 219 tons, Captain T. Hamlin.

This Steamer leaves Canton for Macao every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at about 7.30 a.m. and leaves Macao for Canton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 7.30 a.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAN," 588 tons, Captain J. Wilcox.

S.S. "NANNING," 569 tons, Captain C. Butchart.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.m. and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at about 8 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. These vessels have Superior Cabin Accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

18, Bank Buildings, Queen's Road Central (opposite the Hongkong Hotel);

Or of BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents, CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

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